Gazette of the United States, & Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By JOHN FENNO, No. 119 Chesnut Street.

NUMBER 1474.] PHILADELPHIA: TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 30, 1797. [VOLUME XI.

For Sale or Charter,

THE SHIP

WARREN,

Benjamin Church, Master.

OF about 280 tons burthen. Enquire of

Jesse & Robert Waln.

May 26 §

For Freight or Charter,

To any part of Europe,

The Swedish Ship

Alexander Magnus,

Capt. CARL G. EHSMAN,

ABOUT 350 tons burthen, in this port; and also the Danish Ship FREDERICK JULIUS KAUS, of 450 tons, now lying in Hampton Roads.

Apply to JOHN VAUGHAN.

May 26. tuthsót

For Hamburgh,

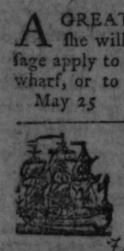
THE SHIP

AERIAL,

John Tarris, master.

A GREAT part of her cargo is engaged, and she will sail in ten days. For freight or passage apply to capt. Tarris, at Willings & Francis' wharf, or to *GURNEY & SMITH.*

May 25 §



For London,

THE SHIP

WILLIAM PENN,

JAMES JOSIAH, Master.

WILL sail with all convenient speed. For freight or passage apply to

Jesse & Robert Waln.

☞ The owners of Goods in the ship William Penn, are requested to send their permits on board as soon as possible.

May 19 §

For Sale,

The cargo of the brig Enterprize, Captain Langdon from Bourdeaux, now landing at Morton's wharf,

CONSITING OF

524 hhds. of Claret
217 cases of ditto
100 cases of Sweet Oil
110 pipes London proof } BRANDY.
10 pipes of Holland proof } BRANDY.

Entitled to drawback.

Apply to

Wharton & Lewis,

No. 115, South Front St.

Said Brig,

WILL take a FREIGHT for the West-Indies or Europe, sails fast, burthen about fifteen hundred barrels, is in complete order, and will be ready to receive a cargo in a few days

Apply as above.

Mar 24 §

Lost—A Gold Bracelet,

Marked S. H. with a double Chain. Any person who may have found it, and will return it at No. 47, Penn-street, will be handsomely rewarded.

May 27. dtf

The Subscriber,

Determined to retire from business, invites all who have any note, bill, bond or acceptance of his, now due, to call for payment; and those who wish to anticipate may receive the money at a reasonable discount.

JAMES SWAN.

May 22. d2w.

Dorchester, near Boston, 16th May 1797.

Pennsylvania Population Company.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Share Holders, that a further assessment of NINE DOLLARS is levied on each share, payable as follows, viz.

Six Dollars immediately, and
Three Dollars on the 1st of July next.

Which they are requested to pay to the Treasurer of the Company, at the Company's Office, No. 53, North Fourth-street, agreeably to the times above mentioned; and they are further informed, that on their neglecting to pay the same as above directed, the several forfeitures will be exacted.

By order of the Board,

SOL. MAKACHE, Treasurer.

May 27. d3ot

To Let,

And possession given in two weeks,

A good 3 story Brick House,

With back buildings—No. 43, Spruce-street.

Apply at No. 109 Spruce-street.

May 26 §6t

JOHN CRAIG

HAS just imported from Rotterdam, via St. Thomas, and for sale on reasonable terms by the package,

Platillas Royal
Haerlem and German linens
Rouens
Post and Pro Patria Paper
Wafers
Quills
Oziers for Hoops, in Bundles
Coffee Bags

He has also for Sale,

Best Red Clover Seed
Old Madeira Wine, fit for immediate use
Teneriffe Wine of first and second Quality
Coffee in Bags and Hogsheads
Jamaica Spirits
Connecticut Turpentine Soap
Window Glass
Two Trunks of best Patent, Silk and Cotton Hosiery

April 18. 4aw

Received by the Indostan,

From Madras,

A SMALL invoice consisting of the following Coast Goods, viz.

Blue Cloths
Long Cloths, 14 punjums
Do. do. fine
Madrass Handkerchiefs, and
Book Muslins

WILLING & FRANCIS.

March 27. 3aw.

To be Sold at Public Vendue,

At the Merchants' Coffee house, in Philadelphia, on the 15th day of June, at 8 o'clock in the evening, if not before disposed of at private sale,

40,931 1-2 acres of land, on the waters of Wheeling and Fishing creeks, in Washington county, Pennsylvania. The soil is remarkably fertile; and besides a large body of meadow, there are considerable improvements on the premises. These lands were patented in 1787. On payment of part of the purchase money, a reasonable credit will be given for the residue. Enquire of the printer.

MAY 15. §tS

The Commissioners

FOR carrying into effect the TWENTY-FIRST Article of the Treaty of Friendship, Limits, and Navigation, between His Catholic Majesty and the United States of America, hereby give information to all Persons therein concerned,—That, in order to terminate all differences, on account of the losses sustained by the Citizens of the United States, in consequence of their Vessels and Cargoes having been taken by the Subjects of His Catholic Majesty, during the late War between Spain and France, that they are ready to receive (at their Office, between the hours of ten and one o'clock, daily) all complaints and applications, authorized by the said Article, during EIGHTEEN MONTHS from the day of the date hereof, and that they have power to examine all such persons as come before them, on oath or affirmation, touching the complaints in question, and also to receive in evidence, all written testimony, authenticated in such manner as they shall think proper to require or admit.

By Order of the Commissioners,

PETER LOHRA,

Secretary.

Commissioners Office, No. 109, Mulberry-street, Philadelphia, May 17th, 1797.

20—§4w

Just received,

And for sale by Isaac Harvey, jun. No. 5, South Water-street,

A parcel of prime Rice; also,
Trinidad and Cayenne Cotton
Coffee in Barrels and Bags
Spanish Hides and Beef.

4th mo. 25, 1797. d4w

Philadelphia and Lancaster Turnpike Company.

A meeting of the Stockholders of the Philadelphia and Lancaster Turnpike Company, will be held at the Company's Office, on Monday, 10 o'clock, the 12th June next.

WILLIAM GOVETT, Sec'ry.

May 12. fr 4w.

NOW LANDING,

From on board the ship GEORGE BARCLAY, Capt. CHARLES M'ALESTER, from Calcutta, the following GOODS, viz.

Cossas	Punjum Cloths
Hummums	Gurrahs
Guzeenahs	India Calicoes
Emerties	Cotton Checks
Mamoodies	Mulmuls
Sahans	Red and Blue Bernagou hkfs
Tickeries	Patna do.
Jollas	Santipore do.
Carridarries	Plain, striped and flowered fine muslins
Maragunges	Ginghams
Baftas, various sorts	Taffeties
Sattin Romals	Bandanno red hks.

ALSO,

300 Casks Sugar
40 Boxes do.
165 Bags do.
70,000 lb. weight heavy black Pepper
40,000 lb. weight Ginger
20 Tons Hemp in Bales
9 Pipes East-India Spirits

For sale by PHILIPS, CRAMOND & Co.

May 4. dtf

For Sale,

ON board the ship MOLLY, John Frost, master from Liverpool, laying at Walnut-street wharf

6000 bushels of fine stoved Salt,

And QUEEN'S WARE, well assorted,

By PHILIP NICKLIN & Co.

WHO HAVE IN STORE, ALSO FOR SALE,

100 Boxes WhiteHavanna Sugars
Imperial and Hyson } TEAS
17 tubs Quicksilver
2 chests Bandanno Handkerchiefs

A few chests Manchester Goods well assorted in corduroys, thicksets, ginghams, muslinets, dimities, &c. 2 Trunks black sewing silk,

180 Crates queens ware, well assorted,
10 Tons sheet lead,
Nails assorted, flat and sharp points,
London particular and India market } Madeira Wine in pipes and hhds.
30 pipes, 10 hhds. Teneriffe Wine,
10 pipes choice Port ditto,
31 casks yellow paint,
7 boxes 12 bundles writing slates,
1 box ink-stands & note presses,
Sail canvas assorted No. 1 à 8.

May 4. dtf

Ross & Simson,

Have for Sale,

A QUANTITY OF PRIME

St. Domingo Cotton,

Superior Old Lisbon Wine in Pipes
Excellent India Market

Teneriffe Wine,

In Madeira Casks
A few Quarter Chests best
Fresh Hyson and Hyson Skin } TEAS
Muscovado Sugars in Hogsheads, and
Coffee in Tierces

March 7. ||tf

Erskine's View of the War.

JUST PUBLISHED,

By ROBERT CAMPBELL & Co.

No 40 South Second street,

[Price 31 Cents]

A View of the Causes and Consequences of the present War with France.

By the Honorable THOMAS ERSKINE.

May 15 §

Millinery Room,

No. 136 Market street.

MISS CHRYSTAL

TAKES an early opportunity of acquainting her Friends that she has received by the WILLIAM PENN, a variety of NEW MILLINERY, &c. which she hopes to be able to shew them in a few days.

May 18 §3ot

Now Landing,

At Pratt's wharf,

FROM on board the ship Thomas Chalkley, Capt. Raser, from Bourdeaux,

CLARET in casks
Ditto in cases
White Wine Vinegar
Red Skins in boxes

For Sale by

Rundle & Leech.

May 15 §

Printed Calicoes.

JOHN MILLER, Jun. & Co.

No. 8 Chesnut-Street,

Have for Sale

FIFTY TRUNKS neatly assorted, very low on short credit.

March 6. §

Advertisement.

PURSUANT *to an Order from the Orphans' Court, will be sold at PUBLIC SALE, at Cranberry, on Wednesday, the 14th day of June next, all that valuable REAL ESTATE, late belonging to the Rev. Gilbert T. Snowden, deceased, lying in and near Cranberry, in the county of Middlesex, township of South Brunswick, state of New Jersey, upon the lower stage road leading from Philadelphia to New York. A very elegant frame house in a beautiful and healthy situation, painted white, with Venetian window shutters, thirty feet front and thirty eight feet deep, two rooms with a handsome hall or entry on the first floor, three rooms on the second floor and two well-finished garrets. In the rear of the house is an excellent two-story building consisting of a dining-room for work people, spacious pantries and a large kitchen, with every convenience, and over these are three chambers for servants. To the right is an additional building consisting of a chamber below and a library above—under the whole are very fine cellars paved with brick. The house is entirely new and finished with taste. Every room is hung with bells that lead both to the kitchen and the servants' apartments: there is a pump in the yard; and a stone and brick pavement round the whole house, which is enclosed with a handsome railing, with three gates in front. The farm consists of one hundred and sixty seven acres, with a proportion of woodland and meadow, under excellent fence; a garden with pale fence; a large barn, stables, carriage-house, cow-houses, &c. all new, and built in the best manner: with a young orchard of 200 grafted trees. Nearly adjoining said farm is a lot of Woodland of the best quality, containing 37 acres. Also a tract of land within seven miles of Cranberry, containing one hundred and fifty acres, three-fourths meadow and the rest excellent timber. This will be sold in lots or together, as will best suit the purchasers.*

The payments, one third cash—one third in one year—and the remaining third, one year following, with interest on the two last payments, and approved security.

For further particulars enquire of Nathaniel Hunt, Esq. or Dr. Ralph Lott, Cranberry; of Isaac Snowden, at Princeton; or of Isaac Snowden, Jun. No. 141 South Second street, Philadelphia.

May 25 §6mwfstS

Richard Bayley & Co.

Late JOHN WHITESIDES & Co.

No. 136 Market-street,

HAVE received per the ships William Penn and Star from London, a large and fashionable assortment of the following articles: viz.

Chintzes, and printed Cottons, of the newest patterns
Furniture Dimities and Chintzes
Ginghams, plain and figured,
Muslins, printed and embroider'd
Do. tambour'd, plain, check and strip'd
Do. tamboured, of a very superior quality
Fine Book, Jaconet and Decca Handkerchiefs
Dimities and muslinets
Damask table-linen, in setts and in the piece
Diaper ditto in Cloths and in ditto
Holland and Russia Sheetings
Loop'd Hollands and Irish Linens
Long Lawns and Cambrics
Sattins and Silks, plain and figured
Ribbons and Gloves
Crapes and Gauzes
Straw, Chip, and Paper Hats and Bonnets, new shapes
Fancy trimmings, &c.

With a variety of articles in the Linen-Drapery and Haberdashery line.

May 22 §2ot

Post-Office, 23d May, 1797.

THE Mail for Baltimore will be closed at this office every morning (Sundays excepted) at half past 7 o'clock.

The Mail for Boston will be closed every day (Sundays excepted) at 12 o'clock noon; and

The Mail for Frederica, Milford, Clowes, Dagsborough, Delaware, Horntown, Accomack Court-House and Northampton Court-House, Virginia, will be closed every Monday morning at half past 7 o'clock.

May 23. *12t

Just Imported,

IN the ship Woodrop Sims, Capt. Hodgson, from Canton, and for sale by the Subscriber, at Mrs. Kinsey's, corner of Second and Pine-street,

Hyson
Hyson Skin
Young Hyson and
Gunpowder } Teas all fresh and of excellent quality.

Also,

A few Nankeens.

C. HAIGHT.

April 17 dtf

Just Arrived,

In the schooner Dove, Captain Paul, from St Thomas, and for sale by the subscriber.

Muscovado Sugar in hhds. tierces and barrels.
St. Croix Rum in hhds.
And Laguira hides.

ALSO ON HAND,

Imperial, Hyson, and Hyson Skin Teas.	Sherry and Malaga Wines.
Yellow Nankeens.	Holland Gin in pipes.
Canton Cloth.	Do. Cheese.
Lutestrings.	Do. Glass ware.
Silk Handkerchiefs.	China Ware.
Sewing Silk.	Window Blinds.
Cotton in bales.	Rheubarb.
Peruvian Bark.	Quicksilver, &c.

JOSEPH SIMS.

May 22d. d4t.

Canal Lottery,

No. II.

Scheme of a Lottery,

Authorized by an act, entitled, "an act to enable the President and Managers of the Schuylkill and Susquehannah navigation, to raise, by way of Lottery, the sum of Four Hundred Thousand Dollars, for the purpose of completing the works, in their acts of incorporation mentioned."

	Dollars
1 Prize of twenty thousand dollars,	20,000
1 of ten thousand dollars,	10,000
5 of four thousand dollars each, to be paid to the possessors of the five numbers first out of the wheel on the last day's drawing, at which time there shall not be less than 500 numbers undrawn,	20,000
10 of two thousand dollars each,	20,000
20 of one thousand dollars each,	20,000
43 of five hundred dollars each,	21,500
100 of two hundred dollars each,	20,000
100 of one hundred dollars each,	10,000
220 of fifty dollars each,	11,000
29500 of five dollars each,	147,500
30,000 Tickets at ten dollars each.	300,000

Six dollars for each ticket will only be demanded at the time of sale

All prizes shall be paid ten days after the drawing is finished, upon the demand of the possessor of a fortunate ticket, subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

Such prizes as are not demanded within 12 months after the drawing is finished, of which public notice will be given, shall be considered as relinquished for the use of the Canal and applied accordingly.

At a Meeting of the President and Managers of the Schuylkill and Susquehanna Canal Navigation—and the President and Managers of the Delaware and Schuylkill Canal,

Resolved, That Joseph Ball, John Steinmetz, Standish Forde, Francis West, James M'Crea, John Miller, jun. and William Montgomery, be a committee to arrange and direct the mode of disposing of the tickets; which committee shall deposit this money in bank, to be carried to the credit of an account to be opened for the Lottery.

Tickets at six dollars each to be had of the managers, or at the canal office, near the bank of the United States.

Philad. April 17, 1797. 2aw

Jonathan Harvey,

No. 106 SOUTH FRONT-STREET,

HAS FOR SALE,

A general assortment of Dry Goods

—Amongst which are—

A few boxes IRISH LINENS.

May 22 s wfim

To be Sold,

A three story brick House, with suitable back buildings;

SITUATE in Vine-street, No. 88, completely finished, and free of ground-rent: It has a neat back yard, in which is a cistern, and new pump for rain water—commodious cellars are underneath the whole, in which is a dry well bricked up, that will hold ice. This property is well calculated for a boarding house. For particulars apply at the premises.

Immediate possession will be given, or so as to suit a purchaser.

May 15. 3awtf

BUSH HILL.

Messrs. Bates and Darley,

Of the NEW THEATRE,

RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Philadelphia and its environs, that they have taken the manor house and grounds of Bush Hill (the property of William Hamilton, Esq.) and are now preparing to open them by Subscription, for the general accommodation and amusement of the public, under the name of the

Pennsylvania Gardens and Hotel.

Particularly during the Summer season, will be given (three times per week)

CONCERTS

Of Vocal and Instrumental Music,

After the manner of the Public Gardens Paris, Vauxhall, London, &c. &c.

The Entertainments for the ensuing summer season, *positively* to commence

THE FIRST WEEK IN JUNE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One hundred Subscribers, at one hundred dollars each. The money to be repaid the subscribers at ten annual payments of ten dollars each.

And each subscriber to hold a free ticket of general admission to all public performances in the Gardens, for the term of ten summer seasons.

The tickets to be made transferable at the option of the subscribers, by giving timely notice to the Managers, previous to the commencement of a season, and having the same registered accordingly.

Subscriptions received by Messrs. Bates and Darley at Bush Hill, where tickets for the season only, may be had at twelve dollars each.

N. B. Admittance to non-subscribers on each Concert Night, Half a Dollar.

*** Due notice will be given of the commencement. May 25 5p

Musical Instrument Manufactory,

No. 167, Arch-Street.

HARPER, harpsichord, grand, portable grand, side-board, pier table and square piano forte maker from London, returns thanks to his friends and the public, for their liberal encouragement, and hopes that by his assiduity and attention to every branch of his business, to merit a continuance of their favors. Piano fortes made on the newest and most approved plans, with pedals, patent, swell, and French harp stop, which he flatters himself will be found on trial by unprejudiced judges, to be equal if not superior to any imported, and twenty per cent cheaper. Any instrument purchased of him, if not approved of in twelve months, he will exchange.

N. B. All kinds of Musical instruments made, tuned, and repaired with the greatest accuracy, dispatch, and on the most reasonable, terms, for ready money only.

Second hand Piano Fortes taken in exchange.

May 20. tu & f 2m

New Hat and Hosiery Store.

Just Imported,

In the ships William Penn and Star, from London, and now opening by

WILLIAM M'DOUGALL,

AT his new Hat and Hosiery Store, No. 134, Market street—

An elegant assortment of silk, cotton and thread Stockings
Silk, cotton and thread Gloves
Pantaloons, &c. &c.

Likewise, a handsome assortment of men's, women's, and children's fashionable Hats, suitable for the Season.

A considerable quantity of low and middle priced HATS assorted in cases, intended for country stores.

May 23. taw

To be sold cheap,

To close an adventure,

7 Bales Baftas
2 ditto Cossas

Apply at the Store of

Mordecai Lewis.

May 16 eo2w

TO BE RENTED,

And may be entered upon at any time,

THAT forcible and well improved water works on Brandywine, three miles from the town of Wilmington, in the state of Delaware;

CONSISTING OF

A large, convenient Slitting Mill,

In complete order, having several pair of rolls and cutters of every size.

A large, Stone Merchant Mill,

Having three pair burr stones, bolting works, corn kiln and every other necessary apparatus.

A Saw Mill,

In the best order, and a pair of timber wheels.

A Smith's Shop and Tools.

To accommodate these works there is a large commodious stone dwelling house, kitchen and wash house and a number of dwelling houses for workmen, with gardens adjoining; two large stone stables, two stone coal houses, and a cooper's shop, with meadow and pasture grounds.

If the tenant chuses he may have the opportunity to purchase an excellent team of five horses, waggon, coal carriages and bed, with a stock of coal in the coal houses sufficient to manufacture three hundred tons of iron.—Apply to

RUMFORD & ABIJAH DAWES,

No. 7, South Water-street.

Laws of the U. S.

SWIFT's EDITION.

Just Published,

Price 6 dollars, 3 vol. 12mo.

Sold by W. Young, Mills and Son, H. and P. Rice, M. Carey, R. Campbell and Co.

Laws of the United States,

From the commencement of the Federal Government to the end of the last Session of Congress, which terminated March 3, 1797.

THIS edition, published under an order of Congress of the United States, has many peculiar advantages. In the former one, each volume had a separate index, which rendered the reference in all cases, difficult and troublesome, and in many almost impossible. The indexes were, moreover, very injudiciously compiled On the contrary, in the present edition, there is one copious, luminous index, compiled by Zephaniah Swift, Esq. referring to all the volumes, and comprising in itself a complete digest of all the laws of the United States.

Valuable Lands, Mills, &c. in Georgia.

On Saturday, the first day of July next, at 7 o'clock in the evening, at the Coffee-house in Philadelphia, will be sold by auction, for a liberal credit, the following estates—

In the State of GEORGIA.

No. I.

A CERTAIN *TRACT OF LAND*, containing 100,697 1-2 acres, situate in the county of Montgomery, formerly the county of Washington, on the east side of Ohoory river, and the waters of the Altamaha, and about one mile above the mouth of Pendleton's creek, and in the neighbourhood of Mill creek. The improvements on this tract of land, consisting of the most complete Grist and Saw MILLS in the southern country, having cost at least 20,000 dollars within these two years. The timber is of the finest quality, and the quantity is not to be exhausted.

2.

A tract of very valuable land in Franklin county, lying on the waters of Oconee, containing about 75,000 acrs.

3.

A tract adjoining or near to No. 2, containing about 25,000 acres.

4.

Two millions and five hundred thousand acres of land, being an undivided part of all that tract of valuable country, including islands, situated on the Mobile Bay, Albahama, Tom Bigby, and Mississippi Rivers, which was granted by the State of Georgia to James Gunn, and others, by the name of "The Georgia Company", in fee.

5.

Thirty shares in the Tennessee Company, each share being about 10,000 acres, or one four hundredth and twentieth part of the said Tennessee Company's purchase, being so much of the tract of country, granted by the State of Georgia to Matthias Maher and Zachariah Cox, in fee.

☞ This piece of property may, in the option of the purchaser, or his assigns, be offered to Zachariah Cox, for the sum of 175,000 dollars, in two years from the 21st March 1796, who is obliged by his special bond, to take the same, *if offered to him*, at that time, and pay for the same, within six months after the expiration of the said two years. This bond is sold with the land.

By order of

Henry Pratt,
T. W. Francis,
John Miller, jun.
John Ashley,
Jacob Baker, } *Assignees of James Greenleaf.*

EDWARD FOX, Auctioneer.

May 15 mwfs

POETRY.

BRITISH DIAMONDS.

Through the mines of Indoſtan abound
With brilliants eſteem'd by the fair,
Yet in Albion's rich boſom are found
Gems brighter than ever grew there.

Thoſe treaſures divine to explore,
And their beauties ſuperlative prove,
I view the fair nymph I adore,
For her eyes are the brilliants of love.

Britiſh Diamonds all others ſurpaſs,
And more exquiſite luſtre impart;
With the Foreign we ſcribble on glaſs,
While the Native inſcribe on the heart.

WASHINGTON LOTTERY, No. II.

LIST OF PRIZES AND BLANKS.

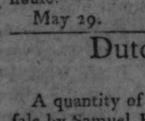
93d Day's Drawing—May 22.

No.	*Dols.*	*No.*	*Dols.*	*No.*	*Dols.*	*No.*	*Dols.*
978	10	10796		24692	10	41125	10
1609		11077		25042	10	399	10
917		328		417		541	
2327		12357		26685		959	
613		803		29513		42094	
3219		13485		30078		176	
4572		664	10	124	10	849	
616	10	14617		131		44218	
675	10	15320		32702		280	
5454	10	576	10	34456	10	750	10
906	10	666		521	10	813	
6510		16488		667		45222	
557		19642		35248		591	
803		652		702	10	813	
7073	10	839	10	976	10	854	10
686	10	871	10	36385		937	10
837		912	10	37433	25	46802	10
883		959		828	10	921	
8073		20199		38282	10	47336	10
734		21377		469		373	
967		439		39177		405	10
9588		734		40322	10	48287	
779		22380		791	10	49278	10
10032		23250		876		631	
717	10	24403		41069		728	10

Valuable Books.

A new importation, from London, uſt received and now opening and ſelling by J. ORMROD, No. 41, Cheſnut-ſtreet.

March 29. eo3p



For Sale or Charter,

The Schooner

Fair American,

Virginia built—burthen about 700 barrels flour—two years old—and can be ſent to ſea immediately.

Thomas & Joſhua Fiſher,

No. 5, Dock ſtreet.

May 29. d1w

Southwark Printing-Office,

No. 294, South Second-ſtreet.

IF encouraged, Timothy Mountford, will publiſh from this office, a newſpaper, entitled, *The Southwark Gazette, and Philadelphia Regiſter*; the utility of which, no one can doubt of who conſiders the diſtance between this and other offices.

He will ſend papers on the morning of every Thurſday and Saturday, to ſuch places as his ſubſcribers ſhall direct.

The price of this Gazette will be Four Dollars, per year, payable as follows: One dollar when called for—one dollar at the expiration of ſix months—and one dollar at the end of every ſubſequent term of three months.

Literary eſſays will be gladly received and inſerted gratis—Advertiſements at the uſual rates.

☞ Apply to WILLIAM ROBINSON, jun. Eſquire, at his houſe in front of the office, who will receive ſubſcriptions.

Subſcriptions will alſo be received by the following gentlemen, viz. Meſſ. *Young, Mills & Son, Thomas Dobſon, John Ormrod, William W Woodward, and Samuel Richardet*, Merchants' Coffee-houſe.

May 29. 3peo.

Dutch Gunpowder.

A quantity of the beſt Dutch Gunpowder for ſale by Samuel Breck, jun. No. 89, ſouth Third-ſtreet.

May 27. eo6t

Ezekiel Hall

HAS removed his Compting Room to Jones's Wharf, where he has for ſale

24 hogſheads Cod Fiſh.

A ſtore to let,

In Water-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets.

May 29. 6p

For Sale,

By Samuel Breck, jun, at s Compting-houſe, No. 89 South Third-ſtreet,

A quantity of the beſt

Boſton meſs Beef in whole and half barrels. fit for ſhip's uſe
Do. Pork do.
A quantity of Sherry Wine
A few Pipes Oil Proof Brandy, juſt landed from Bordeaux
Chocolate in Boxes
Rice, Cotton, Caſtile Soap, and
Four or five Bales large Orange Peels, &c.

May 27. eo6t

For ſale, or to be let,

A new three ſtory brick houſe.

AT the Merchants' Coffee-houſe, on Friday next, the 2d of June, at 8 o'clock in the evening, will be ſold by public vendue, a genteel three ſtory houſe. It is pleaſantly ſituated on the ſouth ſide of Arch-ſtreet, the fourth houſe above Fourth-ſtreet. It may be viewed any time before the ſale. Terms are one fourth in approved notes at 60 days, and the remainder in ſeven years on ſecurity and intereſt annually. If not ſold it will be put up to be let on a leaſe of ſeven years. Immediate poſſeſſion may be given. Further particulars will be made known at the time of ſale, by

Richard Footman & Co.

Auctioneers.

May 29. d5t

Doctor Perkins

INFORMS the citizens of Philadelphia, that he has taken lodgings for a few days at the ſign of the Indian Queen, ſouth Fourth-ſtreet. He will be happy to wait on thoſe who wiſh to ſatisfy themſelves of the efficacy of his

Patent Metallic Points;

And will operate gratis for the relief of the poor at his lodgings, where he has for ſale the inſtruments, with the neceſſary inſtructions for uſing them.

May 29. dtf

For Sale,

TWO LOTS OF GROUND in Kenſington, on the ſouth ſide of Hanover-ſtreet, containing thirty-ſix feet in breadth and one hundred and ſixty-ſeven and a half feet in depth to a twenty feet alley. For further information enquire at No. 37, Arch-ſtreet.

March 18. eodtf

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Wedneſday, *May* 24.

(Mr. SWANWICK'S *Speech concluded.)*

As to the ſpoliations, they doubtleſs are alſo cauſes of juſt complaint from America; but while they are equally continued to this day, by England, Spain, Holland and France, we ought to go to war with all theſe powers; if we mean to attack any on this ſcore—for ſurely, the groans of our ſeamen, ſo emphatically heard by a gentleman up before me, from Maſſachuſetts, are heard as diſtinctly from Cape Nichola Mole, as from Cape Francois, and ought to rouze equal indignation, unleſs we have ears to hear for injuries from one quarter only. He thought, indeed, it would evince our ſpirit *to go to war with them all* and by that means retaliate upon each the injuries we have received from each. But nothing was ſaid about the ſpoliations of the Britiſh. The Britiſh take property bound to France in purſuance of the treaty; and the French taking advantage of the ſtipulation made in the Britiſh treaty, that "free ſhips do not make free goods," take our property bound to Engliſh ports. So that this is the ground upon which all our difficulties reſt. Upon the admiſſion to *take*, lies the evil; for, a French privateer meeting an American merchantman, ſays to him, "You have Engliſh goods on board." He anſwers "no," but the veſſel is taken into a French port, to undergo a trial, and in the mean time the engagements of the merchant becomes due, which being unable to meet from this failure in the arrival of his veſſels, he is ruined. The fact is, that while the war laſts, ſo will the ſpoliations in ſpite of every thing we can do to the contrary; not becauſe the nations at war are juſt, but becauſe they are powerful—and uſe that power only as ſuits their own intereſt without reference to our grievances or complaints. For this there is no remedy but an embargo—ſince nothing ſhort of this can prevent the captures complained of, and this remedy has been thought worſe than the diſeaſe, ſince it puts a ſtop to all commerce, and muſt tend to lower the prices of all our produce; we muſt therefore, he preſumed, leave trade to regulate itſelf in this reſpect. Although it may be incidentally obſerved, that our European and China, and Eaſt India trade have been hitherto preſerved pretty free from violation. We have ſuffered moſt in the Weſt Indies—but here it is to be remarked, the French republic have no decided power, their iſlands are governed by a proviſional agency, who are obliged to keep the blacks and muſattoes in good humor in order to preſerve thoſe poſſeſſions, and who are ſo little under the controul of France, that they have frequently ſhipped back to them the generals and commiſſioners, they have ſent out to them. In the Weſt Indies, in fact, all is plunder, the age of the Buccaniers is revived, and even exceeded, and thoſe who go thither muſt truſt for ſafety only to their heels; for as to arming them, I doubt much whether we could prevent this being made a pretext of for ſitting out more privateers and from among ourſelves, who perhaps, according to their different intereſts, would, under pretext of defending commerce, only be committing ſpoliations on each other at ſea—War might increaſe the quantity of depredations, but I doubt, if by this meaſure, we could ſafely repreſs or controul them—ſooner or later it muſt lead us to the calamity we all wiſh ſo ardently to avoid, the poſitive evils and misfortunes of war.

But it is ſtated France wanted to divide the people from the government, and to influence it unduly; and this has been compared to dividing us from ourſelves; as if ſhe wanted to tear the arms from the ſhoulders, the legs from the thighs, or the head from the trunk; this is ſurely too abſurd for any government to have intended, and could never be expected to ſucceed, unleſs indeed meaſures were to be taken by the government, oppreſſive and injurious to the people; in which caſe we have often ſeen this effect produced in other countries, not ſo much however from foreign faction or influence, as from domeſtic oppreſſion or diſcontent. A general clamor was indeed raiſed againſt France, in Europe, as if ſhe were the enemy of all ſocial order and government; but the fact is, their governments would never have been affected, but in proportion as they were intrinſically bad and oppreſſive. In this country, the people love the government becauſe they are happy—keep them ſo, keep them as free as poſſible from taxes, embark them in no unneceſſary wars or troubles, and you need never fear the effects of any foreign influence on them. Alarms of this kind may do well for hungry pamphleteers and greedy ſcribblers, whoſe writings, it is to be lamented, are ſo greedily purchaſed and read among us; but never ought to be admitted within the limits of theſe walls; all the noiſe of Britiſh and French parties in this country being merely terms of abuſe bandied about, and at beſt but empty nonſenſe.

But it is ſaid, our independence is menaced and we muſt make a ſecond edition of it. By whom is it invaded? Does France want to govern us? She would have but poor encouragement in this, from the fate of her predeceſſor. Can Englahd deſire it? She makes more by us in the ſilent, but productive operations of trade. Let us not then deceive ourſelves by this empty declamation. If France finds fault, it is not at our laws or conſtitutions, as they relate to us at home; ſurely if by any effects of them abroad, they operate to her diſadvantage, ſhe has a right to complain, and we ought to enquire into the complaint, and if well founded, to redreſs it as far as is in our power.

But a gentleman from Maſſachuſetts apprehends the Atlantic will not be able to reſtrain the tide of French victories—they will land and revolutionize the ſouthern ſtates, and free the negroes; I confeſs, ſaid Mr. S. I have no apprehenſions of this kind—but if we really have ſuch ideas, ſo much the more careful ought we to be, to avoid a war, which has been ſo deſolating to other nations, and eſpecially now when they are getting ſo tired of it, and anxious to put an end to it, for it is plain, their exhauſted reſources muſt ſoon compel to do this, and it would be an unlucky moment for us to get into the ſcrape, as others were getting out of it.

It has been often obſerved, that the people and the government are one; but if the repreſentatives were compelled to divide, even to carry an anſwer, by a majority of one or two votes, will this carry an idea of unanimity? Had we not better modify the anſwer in ſuch a way as may produce a more general acquieſcence in it? This will give more true dignity to our proceedings, and give a proof that we are governed by reaſon more than by paſſion, by the love of our country, rather than by any other conſideration.

Mr. Livingſton having liſtened to the ſeveral gentlemen who had preceded him, with the moſt reſpectful attention, and heard their ardent expreſſions of patriotiſm, and the lively ſenſe which they entertained of the true dignity of our government, he ſhould not attempt to follow them into a field which they had exhauſted, but would leave it to the conſideration of the committee and his country to determine upon his ſentiments and the meaſures which he ſhould ſuggeſt,—whether he was or not, equally diſpoſed with others to promote the peace and honor, the happineſs and the ſecurity of his country and government; he would leave it for his meaſures to ſpeak for him, he would not be led away by any idle or extraneous vanity from objects ſo ſolemn and important, he ſhould ſpeak freely as became an American at a criſis ſo very preſſing. Firſt, then, he ſhould notice the addreſs that was before the committee and the amendment propoſed to be made to it. He was ſorry to obſerve the manner in which they had been diſcuſſed; it had been conſidered on one ſide that to adopt any language in reply to the addreſs but that which has been laid before the committee in the report, would amouna to a ſurrender of all our rights, privileges and independence as a nation, to France; on the other it had been held that the differences between us and France are diſtorted, and that we ſhould at leaſt not ſhut up every avenue to negociation, by an obſtinate and blind aſſertion of our own infallibility: if he believed with thoſe of the former opinion that we ſhould in any ſhape incur the ſtigma of degrading ourſelves, or if he ſuſpected even that we ſhould ſacrifice one right of our country or government by an adoption of the amendment propoſed, or he thought we ſhould not endanger our national character and ſafety by the adoption of the report, he ſhould moſt certainly reject the amendment and adopt the report; or if he believed with the gentleman from Maſſachuſetts (Mr. Otis) that the demands of France now were any-wiſe analogous to thoſe of Great-Britain on a former occaſion, ſooner than conſent to a dereliction of our independence and national character, he would not ſtop ſhort of the language of that report; but as he could not force his judgment to ſo outrageous a miſconſtruction, as he ſaw on the contrary numerous reaſons to entertain a very different opinion, he would not conſent to incur the perils and the errors in which the report may involve us; he could not conſent to ſo haſty, ſo precipitate and inconſiderate a ſtep.

The queſtion properly before the houſe at this time, is, whether we ſhall continue to expreſs ſo perfect a reliance on all the acts of our own government, whether we ſhall ſay obſtinately to France that there is no poſſible caſe in which our judgment could have been miſled or miſtaken in our conduct towards her, and by determining to adhere to our former conduct, preclude every poſſibility of an amicable adjuſtment; or leave a reaſonable opportunity open for an effectual diſcuſſion and adjuſtment of differences, wherever they may ſubſiſt.

The ſcope of the ſpeech of the Preſident to both houſes, it muſt be confeſſed, goes to bind us to the former conduct, and it is too evident that the report, in ſtrict coincidence with the ſentiments of ſeveral, but not all its ſupporters, bears that ſame dangerous tendency; from which line of conduct are we to expect the moſt beneficent iſſue, to treat with a complaining power by a determination to ſhew that its complaints are groundleſs, or by examining the complaints and the evidence in amicable negociation and deciding afterwards; let us examine all the complaints of France and then determine whether they are all ſo frivolous as to excite irritation at the mere mention of them; unleſs we are thoroughly ſatisfied that they are ſo, we cannot vote the anſwer as it is reported; ſhould we diſcover in ſuch an examination that ſome of our meaſures have been founded at leaſt in miſtake, would it then be proper to adopt the language of the addreſs; but ſhould we perſiſt under ſuch a poſſibility of miſtake, what do we riſk, an evil much more fatal than the worſt that could follow the moſt ſober reſolution we ean now adopt; we riſk the alternative of abandoning it after a war in which we may be ſufferers, and after we may have retarded the increaſing proſperity of our country half an age: we have an example before us in a nation that was eager to ſnatch at a remote pretext for an aſſumed interference in her government, we have ſeen that nation among the moſt powerful and haughty in Europe, the moſt vain of her dignity (real or unreal) the moſt apt to interfere in the government of others, we have ſeen her enter into a war, and we have ſeen her driven to the loweſt ſtate of humiliation, we have ſeen her obliged to purſue the moſt abject means of ſolicitation to obtain a peace from that very nation whom ſhe had irritated to a war—and we ſaw her more humiliated ſtill by the rejection of thoſe propoſitions which ſhe had made to obtain peace. Have we a better proſpect than that nation? Are our means equal to hers? are we indeed ready to embark in a war, with France too, and preſent ſuch a leſſon to the world as America at war with France, after France has defeated the efforts of all the world! He again aſked, have we the means? Let gentlemen who are willing to plunge us into that dilemma make the reply: but let not gentlemen indulge in ſo hateful a picture; but although we have no means, he was ſtill againſt ſurrendering the honor of our country. Fortunately no ſuch ſacrifice is demanded, no ſuch meaſure is neceſſary; and were we ten times more deſtitute even than we are, he ſhould never ſubmit to our national degradation, were there a power ſo inſolent as to expect it.

But let us examine whether we have not been ſubject to the common lot of human fallibility in our meaſures; let us to whom peace is ſo deſirable, from experience, from principle, and from our natural love of happineſs, and to whom the riſks of war would be attended with ſuch incalculable diſaſters, enquire before we ruſh wantonly upon them, whether it is really clear that we have been uniformly right—whether we have not been ſometimes wrong? Suppoſe it ſhould be found that France has had ſome cauſe of complaint, that ſome of her claims are founded in reaſon, or even ſuppoſe that ſhe only earneſtly thought ſo, and that ſhe would prove her ſincerity; are we to ſhut our eyes and ears againſt an examination of theſe complaints, are we to leave no room for a fair and candid diſcuſſion, ſuch as may convince whichever may be the miſtaken party?

It was he knew a very ungracious, and often an unpopular taſk, to diſplay the errors of our own government: there was a national vanity, a vain and unmeaning pride, which ſought to be be boſtered up by frippery of words, and acts of diſſimulation, he knew that this empty and pernicious vanity often aſſumed the poſt and place of the true dignity of a country, and blinked contumely on him that was diſpoſed to preſer the plain, frank, open path of integrity and truth. He would chuſe between theſe oppoſite paſſions of a nation, and preferring his duty to the apprehenſion of unmerited reproach, he would neither repreſs the ſentiments of his mind, nor foſter thoſe which he conceived to be pregnant with ruin: he would glory more in promoting the juſtice of his country, than in conducting her to the moſt brilliant triumphs in an unjuſt cauſe. He would therefore calmly examine whether France had juſt cauſe of complaint; and whether ſhe had or not a juſt cauſe, he would aſſert that France might without exciting indignation, think herſelf injured; that ſhe might, was a ſufficient reaſon with him for preferring the amendment, as it left an opening for rather amicable diſcuſſion and accommodation, than the report, which had an oppoſite character.

In enumerating the complaints, it was very true, that France had preferred many which were not in themſelves reaſonable or well founded; but there were circumſtances in which France was liable to miſtake as well as ourſelves; the objects preſented themſelves in a deluſive or adverſe form, and it was a ſubject rather of regret, which we ſhould uſe as a warning to our own judgments than a crime in her, if ſhe acted in the ſame way that ſhe ſhould do when under the conviction and certainty of her rectitude; when ſhe was unconſcious of her error.

The firſt object of her complaint was the interference of our courts in prize cauſes. Was there no color of complaint on this ſubject? He did not mean to enter into any particulars of the caſes that came before, or the deciſions in our courts, he only alluded to the 17th article of our treaty with France, upon which ſhe grounded this ſubject of complaint, "that it ſhall be lawful for the ſhips of war of either party, and privateers, freely to carry whitherſoever they pleaſe, the ſhips and goods taken from their enemies, without being obliged to pay any duty to the officers of the admiralty, or any other judges; nor ſhall prizes be arreſted or ſeized, when they come and enter the port of each party; nor ſhall the ſearchers or other officers of thoſe places, ſearch the ſame or make examination concerning the lawfulneſs of ſuch prizes; but they may hoiſt ſail, at any time, and depart, and carry their prizes tn the places expreſſed in their commiſſions, which the commanders of ſuch ſhips ſhall be obliged to ſhew; on the contrary, no ſhelter or refuge ſhall be given in their ports to ſuch as ſhall have made prizes of the ſubjects, people, or property of either of the parties; but if ſuch ſhall come in, being forced by ſtreſs of weather, or the dangers of the ſea, all proper means ſhall be vigorouſly uſed, that they go out and return from thence as ſoon as poſſible." Every gentleman muſt ſee, that the latitude of this article was indeed very wide, ſo wide that not even a ſearcher was permitted to go on board, nor an officer of our admiralty entitled to a fee or duty nor any other of our judges; ought we to be ſurprized, that a nation imperfectly acquainted with the detail of our municipal regulations and official duties, ſhonld differ with us in the conſtruction of this article, after our detention of their prizes, in the diſcuſſions that have taken place already on this article; the difference of interpretation is not at all ſurpriſing; they have ſaid to your courts, we allow their due juriſdiction, but as treaties are ſupreme laws, our prizes ſhould not have been ſuffered to enter your courts; according to this article, you ſubject us to tedious delays, nor involve us in litigious ſuits, but your Executive ſhould have decided in a ſummary way, and not kept our armed ſhips idle and expenſive to us; he would not ſay that in this conſtruction France was right, or that our courts were wrong, far from it; all he wiſhed the Committee to conſider, was whether France might not without great violation of reaſoning conceive herſelf right, and accordingly claim of us ſuch an explanation as might place us clear of any ſuſpicion of deſigned wrong, towards her in violation of that treaty.

The ſecond complaint was our admiſſion of veſſels hoſtile to France, and that made prizes, into our ports, contrary to the laſt part of the ſame article; and France had alſo conſtrued this one way and our Executive another—but was a miſtake a cauſe of hoſtility? ſhould the miſtake be ours, would France be juſtifiable in hoſtility merely on account of the miſtake; and ſhould we be any more juſtifiable to riſk hoſtility, rather than enter upon diſcuſſion.

Another cauſe of complaint was the converſion of our neutrality into an injurious hoſtility, by our indifferent ſufferance of the impreſſment of our ſeamen by Great Britain, by which her enemy became poſſeſſed of our force and employed them againſt her, while we were on terms of the moſt intimate and friendly alliance, and they were embarked in a cauſe common with our own; they complain of this indifference very ſtrongly, and it muſt be acknowledged that no open interference took place on our part upon that ſerious ſubject to ourſelves, and important to us as a neutral nation, until the latter end of 1796, except a few lines from our miniſter, Thomas Pinckney, in a letter to lord Grenville in the ſummer of that year; from ſo long a ſilence on ſuch a ſubject, was it ſurriſing that France ſhould entertain doubts of our diſpoſition to preſerve our neutrality, was it ſurpriſing that ſhe ſhould conſider ſome hidden but unaccountable change having taken place in the attachment of the U. States; was it ſurpriſing, or a matter calling for hoſtility on our part, that ſhe ſhould conſider this conduct connected with the correſponding arrangements made with Great Britain, in a time of war, as pernicious to her.

Under the main object of the Britiſh treaty, which is one of the complaints of France, there are ſeveral ſubordinate parts; the firſt is that of the abandonment of that principle of the law of nations which ſecures the freedom of trade by eſtabliſhing the neutrality of goods carried in free ſhips; he would not dwell largely on the immenſe advantages which neutral nations, but above all others our own, would derive from the complete and univerſal recognition of that juſt principle; but he would recommend it to the conſideration of every candid and unbiaſſed man, whether France had not ſome ground to conſider our proceedings on that ſubject as alarming to herſelf;—when ſhe had negociated upon that valuable principle with us, when we had ſolemnly recognized it, and had carried the ſame principle repeatedly into negociation with other powers; could France ſee us ſacrifice the ſupreme advantages which our commerce would derive from its maintenance, and that too in the moment of her apparent adverſity, could ſhe ſee this and ſtill be criminal for ſuſpecting a ceſſation of that affection in our government towards her which ſhe was ſo indiſputably entitled to expect; ſo contrary to the intereſts and the ties of treaties, and ſtill be deemed hoſtile when ſhe demands juſtice, equal juſtice at our hands. But he ſhould be told that the principle was not an univerſal one, that its recognition in the treaty of 1778, did not bind the United States from relinquiſhing it in any treaty with another nation; he would by and by examine the principle; now he would ſuffer it to be argued the contrary principle,—that the right of ſeizure of enemy's property on neutral ſhips, was the univerſal and received law; was it the actually received law? Then if it was, how came it to be made a part of that formal negociation, and to conſtitute an article of the Britiſh treaty? Why introduce it ſo unguardedly there if it was already the univerſal and indiſputable law? But we had even exceeded that law, for we had admitted the right to carry our ſhips into their ports merely on ſuſpicion, a conceſſion which was not even preſumed to be authorized by any law or uſage of civilized nations; a conceſſion which neither went to profit ourſelves, nor to ameliorate our condition as a neutral nation—if the principles were even fixed before, was it an evidence of our amity, of our tenacious regard or our own dignity, or of a ſeriouſly neutral diſpoſition to conclude theſe novel modifications, which went to fetter our commerce with the moſt perplexing ſhackles.

But let us enquire whether it is ſeriouſly the law of nations? and in making this enquiry it is not from patched ideas, half quotations, or ſcraps of learned opinions parcelled out and botched or ſubterfuge, that we muſt decide, if upon this examination we ſhould find reaſon even to ſuſpect our error, and that we have conceded any thing to Great Britain contrary to that law, it will be ſurely a ſubſtantial reaſon for our reſorting to temperate and liberal negociation—but on this he would not now dwell, the law of nations is founded on certain uſages of nations at various periods, and upon the ſtipulations of treaties of nations with each other; theſe laws were either partial or general, and the latter have been the ſubject of common claim among civilized nations; now in all that has been written on thoſe laws he knew of none, which had received the common aſſent of all nations, or of nearly all, authorizing the ſeizure of enemy's property on free ſhips; the principle had been repeatedly urged, and although it had been often evaded, it had never been diſproved, that a ſhip of a neutral nation ſhould be as ſacred as its territory; wherever the flag of a neutral nation waves that ſhould be ſacred, and goods ſeized on board a neutral ſhip is as much a violation of the univerſal law as the ſeizure on the neutral land could be; why is it that belligerent nations are precluded from the ſeizure of the goods of an enemy in a neutral port, becauſe it would be a violation of the neutral rights; do theſe rights depart from the citizens of free ſtates upon their departure from their own ports? It is too abſurd to expect any other but the plain reply. But if we cannot find the deciſion in the tomes of the civilian, let us look elſewhere; let us look into the treaties: and here we may obtain ſome ſatisfactory teſt upon which we may reſt the queſtion; prior to the war of our revolution, the treaties of European nations were a ſeries of contradictory aſſertions and denials of known principles; the ſame principles were aſſerted in one treaty of the ſame nation, which were ſacrificed to partial intereſts in another; the ſpirit of monopoly of trade corrupted the current of univerſal law; and local ſituation, a temporary ſtratagem, or an ambitious project ſealed what the other had negociated; but in the midſt of war, Europe ſaw ariſe a combination of neutral powers who were reſolved to reſtore the laws of nations to their primitive principles from the intolerable abuſe into which they had fallen; and they declared that principle which no nation ought to deny; Ruſſia finding that the depredations which the belligerent powers were committing on her commerce, ſurpaſſed all bounds of juſtice, notified to the other neutral powers in her firſt declaration her purpoſe to aſcertain and fix the principles which neutral nations ought to obſerve toward thoſe at war and reciprocally, and expreſſes herſelf thus—"She "does this with the greater confidence, as ſhe "finds thoſe principles founded on the primi- "tive law of nations, which every one may have "recourſe to, and which the beſt gerent powers "cannot invalidate without violating the laws "of neutrality, and diſavowing maxims which "they themſelves have expreſsly adopted in "different treaties and public engagements;" he did not quote this as in itſelf concluſive authority, although the facts are irrefragable, but becauſe every power in Europe, great and ſmall, weak and powerful—*excepting only* ONE—recognized & acknowledged it; but he ſhould be told this is a private compact, and that the agreeing nations did not declare this ought to be the univerſal law of nations;—Let thoſe gentlemen anſwer me, is the principle inconſiſtent with reaſon and juſtice, is it unnatural, is it not the law of nations, is it not binding upon every nation who ſubſcribed to or adopted it;—until gentlemen deny this, I ſhall fairly conclude that it is the true and genuine law of nations; but it will be ſaid, there is one power which did not agree to that convention, and therefore the agreement of all the reſt is invalidated—will this indeed be inſiſted upon, is it becauſe one haughty, overbearing and oppreſſive nation wiſhing to monopolize the trade and the power of the whole world, denies that law which alone could reſtrain her enormous avarice and tyranny, that this one

placed in the scale against all the other powers of the world, peaceful and belligerent, and with justice and law too on their side, shall determine that the very law itself must become invalid!

But it is said, this declaration of the armed neutrality is only a temporary, and not a permanent compact, and we shall be told that this assertion is supported by an article of the treaty of neutrality itself:—In arguing this objection, he felt a degree of uneasiness that he could not suppress, it had given much disquiet, because it very largely implicated the honour and character of our country:—In a document published by the express authority of Government, professedly addressed to a public minister then about to proceed on his mission, our Secretary of State, published in the face of the United States and the whole world a letter which was to be the instruction of that minister when in France, a mutilated half of an article of this treaty, in order to justify the measure of our concession to Great Britain; he had seen such bungling things attempted in courts of law in order to deceive an ignorant jury, or a more ignorant judge, but as an act of a national agent, of one of the principal officers of a government, he believed the like was not to be found in the annals of the most vicious policy in any nation; in that letter the 9th article of the armed neutral convention is thus quoted—"The Convention being "concluded and agreed on for the time the "present war shall last, shall serve as a basis to "future engagements which circumstances may "render necessary, or on account of new naval wars which Europe may have the misfortune to be troubled with"—and here the quotation is broken off short in the middle of the article; was it to be supposed that our minister of State could obtain only a mutilated copy of this important historical record!—the article concludes with this weighty and important declaration, which our Secretary has entirely omitted—"These stipulations shall *further* be "considered as PERMANENT, and shall decide "in ALL MATTERS *of Commerce and Navigation*; and in short in EVERY CASE where the "rights of neutral nations are to be determined.'

But a gentleman has told us this principle of the armed neutrality cannot be a true one? and why? truly because the same Empress of Russia who was at the head of the confederation, has, during the present war, entered into a treaty with that power which formerly denied the principle, and had herself agreed to contravene it; and further, that Spain had acceded to that contravention;—that this conduct of that Empress and of Spain is a melancholy proof of the capriciousness and instability of arbitrary councils and of nations, he was ready to confess; but he did not see upon what ground this partial dereliction of right principles should go to the universal establishment of wrong: France in the convulsions of her revolution had alarmed all Europe, and Britain always jealous of her power, and much more of that power under the influence of liberty, had entered into an engagement with Russia to starve France, and Spain accedes to this purpose; but under what circumstances; under the proclaimed avowal of the measure being adopted, because the revolution of France was a new case; a flame had been lighted up, as they called it, which threatened to destroy all Europe; and to quench this flame they agree to overturn the law of nations, which if obeyed or regarded, would counteract the designs of England and the wishes of Russia and Spain.

But we are told that our government has receded from this principle on a former occasion, and had declared it in our correspondence with Genet; but he would ask any gentleman, does a date alter a principle?—Do principles of right and wrong alter with the seasons of the years? If we abandoned it then or at this day, what is that to France; she tells us we have done it, and we acknowledge it is done; thus the question is then reduced to this point—*Have we done right?* This question unfortunately does not rest with our partialities to decide; it not only rests upon the powers of Europe whom it may implicate or concern, but upon our own formal recognition & accession to the principles of the armed neutrality, nay with the compliments expressed by our government to the Empress of Russia for promoting it; upon our accepting of this principle too at a period in which we manifested that our love of justice was in perfect consonance with that love of liberty which then engaged us in our revolution; upon our acceptance of it when it was calculated to operate most seriously to our disadvantage by depriving us of the supplies which could be thereby kept from us; it matters not then what date, or in what manner we relinquished it, if having formally received it we abandoned it to the disadvantage and injury of our allies and of other previously subsisting treaties; we have unquestionably done this evil, perhaps from no malign disposition—but it was our duty, having committed the error, to rectify it; it had been urged that we had been compelled to *abandon the principle* or go to *war with Britain*; and we had chosen it as the alternative—what *compelled!* he would not discuss this unhappy argument—we have inflicted a wound on our commercial neutrality, but what is much worse on our national character, which he feared we should never recover.

Another stipulation is contained in the British treaty relative to provisions, which admits the British, contrary to the law of nations, to seize upon our vessels going to France; it is said that this article does not admit any new principle, and that instead of being disadvantageous to France, she is put on a better footing than before! He would read the article; the first paragraph of the 18th article after defining the new extension of what shall thereafter be deemed contraband, proceeds in the second thus—"and "whereas the difficulty of judging of the "precise cases in which alone provisions and "other articles *not generally contraband* MAY "BE REGARDED as such, renders it expedi"ent to provide against the inconveniences "and misunderstandings which might thence "arise: It is further agreed that whenever "any such articles *so becoming* contraband ac"cording to the existing law of nations, shall "for *that reason* be seized, the same shall *not* "*be confiscated*, but the owners thereof shall "be speedily and completely indemnified;—"and the captors, or in their default *the Go*"*vernment* under whose authority they act, "shall pay to the master, or owners, of such "vessel, the full value of all articles, with a "*reasonable* mercantile profit thereon, toge"ther with the freight, and also the demur"rage incident to the detention." Our treaty in the subsequent paragraphs recapitulates the ordinary provision for the circumstances attending ships proceeding through error or inattention, to blockaded ports, but in the above stipulations a new principle is foisted into the law of nations, for which we are to receive the full price of our articles and a *reasonable mercantile* profit; and after doing this we are told, that we place our ally in a better condition than she was before—that the power of her enemy to seize our ships, which are protected by the law of nations from seizure having nothing contraband on board, when going to the ports of a belligerent power not blockaded—is an advantage to that power so deprived; we might admit what is not a fact, in the first instance that provisions are contraband, and we accept compensation for our sacrifice of the universal law; we admit the inhuman and horrid principle, that one nation has a right to starve another at its discretion, and while thus conniving at, and profiting by the collusion, affect to be indignant when remonstrance or resentment flow from the injured nation; this is the sad and afflicting picture of error into which we have been blindly seduced! Of all the authors that have written on the law of nations, there is not one—no, not one, that supports the idea of provisions being liable to the description of contraband, in any case but in approaching a blockaded port; the only author indeed that mentions such a thing even in the way of suggestion, is Vattel, who says, that possibly there may be a case where there is a reasonable hope of reducing a nation by want of provisions, they may be deemed contraband; but this is delivered as a mere suggestion, and contrary to his usual diffuseness he leaves it naked and unsupported by any one historical example or reference; but gentlemen say, we do not allow provisions to be contraband, although Vattel has used this suggestion, we think the doctrine unfounded; but he would not dispute about opinions while he had facts, and he would say, while you have denied the doctrine you have allowed the practice; you not only do wrong there to France, but we have done it in the most offensive form—and irritated as she must be by the intrigues that have already torn her for so many years, the foreign machinations and the efforts to subjugate her by all the arts which perfidy could suggest, we should not be surprised if she should be reluctantly led to believe, that we had thus bartered our supplies to Britain, reckless of her ruin and regardless of our treaties; I say she may be reluctantly led to believe this, since the error of our blindness or our weakness is visible as noon day.

But we are told that this stipulation is advantageous to France, as it holds out a temptation to mercantile adventurers from the certainty of payment in either event of a voyage; for his part he could not discover in the conduct of the negociation, nor in the treaty itself, any such intention on our part;—but he could see in the sacrifice an effort, and he would ask any gentleman how far successful it had proved, to guard against British depredations; but he could see in the argument a weak effort to support a worse measure!—But let us see what is the construction of our own government upon this principle; it must be tested by other facts than its adoption or rejection in a treaty; since the execution of the treaty our Executive has put a strong construction on this principle; but our Executive had also, in a letter of instruction to Mr. Thomas Pinckney, expressed his sentiments equally pertinent but conspicuous—speaking of the orders of the British government for seizing provisions in neutral ships, the first article of which was in these words: "That it shall be lawful to stop and retain "all vessels loaded wholly or in part with "corn, flour, or meal, bound to any port in "France, or any port occupied by the ar"mies of France, and to send them to such "port as shall be most convenient, in order "that such corn, meal, or flour, may be "purchased on behalf of his majesty's go"vernment, and the ships be released after "such purchase, and after due allowance for "freight, &c.

The Executive thus notices the order, "this act too tends directly to draw us from "that state of peace in which we are wishing "to remain: It is an essential character of "neutrality, to furnish no aids (not stipu"lated by treaty) to one party, which we "are not equally bound to furnish to another. "If we permit corn to be sent to Great"Britain and her friends, we are equally "bound to permit it to France. To re"strain it would be a partiality which would "lead to a war with France; and between "restraining it ourselves and permitting her "enemies to restrain it unrightfully is no "difference.—She would consider this as a "mere pretext, of which she would not be "the dupe, and on what honorable ground "could we otherwise explain it? Thus we "should see ourselves plunged by this unau"thorized act of Great-Britain, into a war "with which we meddle not, and which we "wish to avoid, if justice to all parties will "enable us to avoid it." Now, sir, if government thought France would not be the dupe of an artifice then, what reason have we to believe that she will now? Let gentlemen who are eager for the report, reply and shew wherein the distinction lies. In 1793 our Executive considered it as a *cause of war* only to permit the infraction of that law of nations, or the partial supply of one or other party with provisions; and are we to expect France, to whom we were at least under some ties of regard, not to say obligation, should tamely condescend not to notice our sacrifices thus made; gentlemen would not be serious and expect it.

[*To be continued.*]

For Sale,

A pair of Good Black Carriage Horses,

Which may be seen by application at No. 124, Spruce Street, between Second and Third.

May 12. §.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 30.

From the Log-book of the ship General Washington, captain Moore.

On the 28th March sailed from the Elbe, in company with the ship Hampton, Stafford, of and for Baltimore. On the 15th April, the rock of Lisbon bearing S. E. distant 9 leagues, fell in with a Portuguese squadron of two sail of the line and six frigates. On the 16th, at 9, A. M, the Light-house on Cadiz bearing E. S. E. distant 3 leagues, fell in with the British fleet, of 12 sail of the line and 6 frigates—Was bro't to and boarded by the Emerald frigate, who informed me that Cadiz was in a state of blockade—that the Admiral's express orders were that no ship should proceed in; and if the ship was found so near the entrance of Cadiz or St. Lucar harbour, they would fire into her, carry away the masts, &c. &c. Captain Moore in consequence put away for Madeira.

NOTE.

The statement of Mr. Harper's speech in Markland and Carey's paper of yesterday, is perfectly false in all its parts. He said not one word to urge a common cause or an alliance with England, nor did he make the most distant insinuation that there were French pensioners in the house or out of it, much less of their being paid out of the spoliations.

Mr. Harper was so far from *urging* an early declaration of war, that he expressly declared his object to be the avoiding of war, which in his opinion was best to be done by *negotiation*, supported by measures of effectual defence.

His mention of Spain, Holland and Belgium was merely by way of warning and example to this country; and when he adverted to Mexico and the Floridas, it was to shew that France and her allies had too much to lose by war for her to think seriously of driving us into one.

☞ *Those printers who may copy the above mentioned statement into their papers, are requested to insert this also. They may be assured of its accuracy, as it has been seen and confirmed by Mr. Harper himself.*

The Olive Branch, Etheridge, from Liverpool, Philip, Rutter, from the West Indies, and Fair American, Weeks, from New Providence, are arrived at Baltimore.

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The *Merchants Advertiser* of this morning undertakes to correct an error in the vote of yesterday, which it states to be 48 in favor of the amendment and 50 against it, instead of 52, as announced by the Chairman. The *intelligent* and *acute* editor, whose prying curiosity and discernment every observer must have noticed, attributes this to "an error occasioned by some persons crowding within the bar who were counted by mistake." The *impartial* reporter would have entitled himself to more credit, had he stated why the mistake occurred on the side of the nays, as there was as much probability of persons crowding within the bar being counted by mistake on the one side as on the other. The fact is that there was an error in the count, there being only 98 members on the floor, and, if the Chairman was correct in reporting 52 against the amendment, there could be only 46 (and not 48) for it. We are authorized to declare, on the authority of a gentleman of accuracy who counted the nays, and has since from particular inquiry ascertained the state of the vote, that there were 52 nays and 46 ayes; the majority therefore, including the Chairman, who is known to have been opposed to it, was SEVEN, and not *two*, as ignorantly asserted by the *impartial* editor of the Merchants Advertiser.

Whole number of members, if all were present, - - -	106
Absent - - - -	7
Present - - - -	99
Ayes - - -	46
Noes - - -	52
Chairman - - -	1
	99

Cursory Thoughts on the true Policy of the UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

IT may not, perhaps, be improper for the public to turn their attention to the *immediate operation* and *consequences* of a system, embraced by a set of men who would impose themselves upon the people, under the captivating names of Patriots or Republicans.—men, if we are to *judge* from their *conduct and conversation*, lay it down as an *invariable principle*, that every *military and naval measure*, to put the United States in a situation to repel foreign insults and attacks, ought to be resisted by the representatives, and deprecated by the people. This truth is so notorious, that it would be a waste of time to refer to those documents which contain so many instances of the fact.

In every European war, by which the interest of the United States, or any of their rights of sovereignty may be involved, an adherence to this principle necessarily and unavoidably leads to one of two results; first, "*To a submission to every aggression or insult which may be attempted or inflicted upon them, by any of the belligerent powers.*" Or, secoud, "*the absolute necessity of the United States throwing themselves upon the protection of one of these powers, in order to preserve their rights or interests from being swallowed up or destroyed by the other.*" This position being supported by the experience of all ages, it would be matter of surprise to see it *practised upon* in the United States, did not the same experience inform us, that there has been always found, in every country, men who, either from motives of ambition, or some special cause relative to themselves, have opposed or defeated those measures which alone could have saved their country from *ruin or dependance*.

Let us speak plain in treating on this subject. Is it intended, for example, should England commit depredations on our trade, contrary to the laws of nations and treaty, to submit to the injuries without an attempt at defence, or to *implore France* to take *our trade under her protection?* Would not this be to make *France* the *protector of the United States* and the *arbiter of their fate?* On the other hand, should spoliations be committed on our trade by France, contrary to express stipulations and to *the law of nations*, can the United States *submit* to receive the *protection of England*, without submitting to *similar dependance and humiliation?* What is the course that ought to be pursued in such a state of things? What the position which the United States ought to assume to avoid so mortifying, and eventually ruinous a dependance? Is it to be effected by *envoys extraordinary*, by *concessions*, by *relinquishments*, by *humiliations*; or is it to be accomplished by *drawing upon the resources of the country*, and converting them into a *maritime and land force* competent to yield protection, and sufficient to inspire a *reluctance in either of the contending powers* to wound our rights, lest we *should be thrown into the scale of their enemy?* Is the latter the policy the United States ought to pursue? Yes, it is the only policy which can procure to them that *consideration to which they are entitled*, and to my fellow-citizens that *freedom which I trust they would sooner die than relinquish.*

Should the councils of those men prevail, who are for keeping the United States without a naval and military defence, what have we to *fear during the present war*, and what to *dread upon its termination?* It is vain to expect from any mission to France that our trade to the French West-India islands will be placed in a better situation than it is at present, or that while it is *left unprotected in that quarter by our own ships*, it will not continue to be plundered. Humiliation and concession may indeed prevent its suffering equal injuries in the European and other seas; but nothing short of an armed force can cover it from the buccaneers of the West-Indies.—During the existence of the war, therefore, a naval and military army cannot be dispensed with, without relinquishing every thing to chance and the *good will* of a horde of foreign plunderers, aided by the bankrupts and outcasts from our own society. To these evils we must submit; by such buccaneers & outcasts our citizens must be plundered, should false systems, erroneous opinions, or any other motive induce those men to *withhold defence*, who alone have the power *to create it.*

If unfortunately a system of *inaction* should prevail, to what a condition do we subject the United States at the close of the war? Should France emerge from it the dominating power, and England be in no situation to prevent her farther aggrandizement, we may find ourselves suddenly awakened from our sleep of security by a *treaty between France and Spain*, which must plunge us into a war to *preserve the unity of our country.* Who can doubt of the views of France and Spain upon the western and southern parts of the union? On the other hand, should England ride out the storm and rise upon its ruins to greater power and consequence, she may put forth pretensions, which are at present dormant, and require of the United States concessions or alliance which, if granted, must humble us in our own eyes and in the eyes of all the world.

To avoid then the calamities of war, and to secure to ourselves a position at its termination which may prevent either of the belligerent powers from taking advantage of our weakness, sound policy requires that we should adopt instantaneous measures of defence, and that we should be found prepared for war, at a time when all Europe may seem desirous of repose.

The distance of the United States from the three European powers, with which they are most likely to be entangled in disputes, and to whose colonies they are so contiguous, enables them to assume a respectable position with means *very disproportioned to theirs*, and yet truly competent to secure them against their attacks, or to annoy or reduce some of their possessions if attacked. Such a position may be maintained at a small expense; and till such be taken the United States must continue to be *insulted, abused* and *plundered by these powers*, as often as it shall be their interest to *violate their treaties*, and set at nought the *laws of nations, justice* and *humanity.*

POLITICUS.

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In the House of Representatives Yesterday (the House having again formed itself into a Committee of the whole on the Answer Reported to the President's speech, and Mr. Nicholas's amendment being under consideration) Mr. Harper resumed his observations against the amendment, which he delivered at great length. Mr. Gallatin followed him, on the contrary side, and having noticed some remarks which fell from Mr. Harper, that gentleman rose to explain. The call for the "*Committee to rise*," and for the "*Question*," from different parts of the House became very loud; when Mr. Giles rose and said the gentleman last up had thrown out insinuations of misconduct against (he supposed) one of our late public functionaries in France. Insinuations of a similar kind he had frequently heard out of doors, but he tho't them unworthy of notice; but as the gentleman had tho't proper to introduce the calumny in that House, & as he was a friend of his, and not here to answer for himself, he wished to know of the gentleman, whether it was to him he alluded, and if it were, he called upon him for proof of his assertions. Mr. Harper replied, that he did allude to that gentleman, and would, at a proper time, produce evidence of what he had said. The Chairman reminded the gentlemen that this conversation was out of order. The confused call of the "Committee to rise" and the "Question," was again revived; when the motion for the committee to rise, was put and negatived, there being only Thirty in favor of it. The question on Mr. Nicholas's amendment was then put and negatived, there being 48 votes for it, and 52 against it. Mr. New moved that the House meet in future at ten in the morning, the motion was negatived, there being only 36 in favor of it.

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Died, at Charleston, May 12th, capt. Aaron Welch, master of the brig Active, of Philadelphia; a violent paralytic stroke at sea a few days after he left Philadelphia, was the cause of his dissolution. His remains were interred on Saturday, in the Friends burying in that city.

By this day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, May 29.

Ramsay's Waterford Chronicle of April 4, contains the following:—"Thursday morning arrived at Cove, the American Brig Fusileer, from Portsmouth, in N. Hampshire. On the 26th inst. was boarded by a French privateer about 40 leagues west of Cape Clear, and the captain ordered on board with his papers, but the sea running high he at first declined going; on which the privateer's people threatened to fire into him, which forced him to comply, and on returning to his own vessel, the boat being very small, upset, and the master, captain Moses Titcomb, with two seamen, Edward Dearing and William Stephens, were drowned; the privateer then bore away, without endeavoring to assist them, and the Fusileer in vain attempted it."

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The defeat of Prince Charles comes various ways—a letter from Waterford, received in this city on Friday, dated April 12, mentions it, and that Vienna was in a consternation in consequence of it—our late arrival from Bourdeaux also mentions it.—Commotions in Ireland increase. [*Argus.*]

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REMARK.

The ship that brought the letter from Waterford had 48 days passage, and must have sailed the 9th or 10th of April, and consequently 2 or 3 days before the letter was dated.

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Arrived.	*Days.*
Ship Thomas, Olden,	Waterford 48
Kaporia, L'Ockinson,	St. Thomas 20
Brig Sally, Thompson,	do. 22

Just Received,

From Batavia (via Providence)

170 Sacks of Java Coffee of first quality

200 half sacks do. do.

A few Boxes of Spices, consisting of Nutmegs, Cloves and Mace

For sale by

WILLINGS & FRANCIS,

Penn-street.

may 30 dtf

LAILSON'S CIRCUS,

South Fifth-Street.

The Performances at the NEW CIRCUS
This Evening, May 30th,
Will begin by a Grand Parade of Equestrian Performers of both sexes.

A grand display of Horsemanship,

By Messrs. M'Donald, Herman, C. Vandevelde, Nicholas Corre, (being his first appearance in this city) Sully, (the Clown) and Lailson.

The Lofty-Tumbling Group,

Composed of Messrs. Sully, Reano, and M'Donald, the Clown, will execute several difficult exercises on the Stage—which will be pleasantly decorated.

Mr. SULLY, in the character of Clown, will perform a variety of Comic Feats.

Mr. LAILSON will perform several curious and astonishing exercises, which he will not undertake to enumerate, in order to surprize the spectator; his aim being to please:—and nothing shall be neglected to render the exercises worthy the attention of the amateurs of this new art.

BUCEPHALUS will leap over a table of a very great height with his rider on his back.

Miss Vanice will perform several astonishing feats which has never been attempted but by herself.

After which will be presented, a beautiful French Comic Opera, called

Les Deux Petits Savoyards,

OR,

THE LITTLE CHIMNEY SWEEP.

The music by D'Aleyrac.

Lord,	Mr. Douvilliers
Clermont,	Mr. Poignard
Judge,	Mr. Vieillard
James,	Mr. St. Marc
The Sweeps { Michael,	Miss Tesseire
The Sweeps { Joseph,	Miss Sopie

The evening's entertainment will conclude with a representation of

The four Travelling Brothers.

N. B. No person can be admitted in the centre of the Circus, which is exclusively appropriated to the Equestrian Exercises.

No person can be admitted without a ticket, which will serve for the day only.

Days of performance, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

Box, one dollar. Pit, half a dollar.

The doors will be opened at half past five o'clock, and the performances begin precisely at seven.

A few hhds. N. E. Rum,

OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY,

HYSON, YOUNG HYSON, And IMPERIAL } *TEAS*, in quarter chests,

FOR SALE BY

A. Marple & Israel W. Morris,

No. 60 Dock-street.

May 22 mw&sgt

300 Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS a certain Christopher F. Parnell, sailed from Boston, on or about the 27th of October last, in the sloop Union, with a valuable cargo, bound to Baltimore, but went off to the West-Indies where he sold the vessel and cargo. On or about the first inst. he was apprehended (as a suspicious character) in this town, and examined before several magistrates, but for the want of sufficient proof to detect him in his villany he was discharged.

The fact is, the said Parnell is a villain, and is attempting to defraud sundry persons to the amount of 20,000 dollars.

He left this town about the 10th inst. he rode in a chair (painted green) drawn by a grey mare, and went on the Newbern road, but on this side Trenton, took the road of Fayetteville, and most probably is passing through the back part of the state into the western countries.

He had when he left this town, upwards of 2000 dollars in gold, and about 7000 dollars in bank notes.

Parnall is a small man, about 30 years of age, much pock-marked, and has long black hair, remarkable small eyes, and has a down look when spoken to.

Whoever will secure the said Parnell, and the money he has with him, and give information to Benj. Williams of Baltimore, John Hogg, Esq. at Hillsborough, to Mr. A. Jocelin, of this town, or to the subscriber, who is in pursuit of the villain, shall receive the above reward.

ABNER CRAFT.

Wilmington, (N. C.) April 26, 179 §

Important Public Document.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,
And for Sale
At the Office of the Editor of the Gazette of the United States,
No. 119 Chesnut-Street,
[PRICE ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS]
A FEW COPIES OF THE
RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURES
OF THE UNITED STATES,
For the Year 1795,—
Being the LATEST Period to which an account can be made up.
February 22. §.

A Quantity of Brandy,

FIRST & 2d proof,
Gin, of 4th proof, in pipes
Jamaica Spirits, 4th proof, in Hhds
Old Hock, in cases of 40 dozen each
Glass Tumblers, in pints and half-pints
Window Glass, in boxes, of different sizes
Hazlenuts, in sacks
Whiting, Copperas, White Lead & Spanish Brown } in hhds
For Sale by
PETER BLIGHT.
January 4 §.

SWANN'S
Riding School, Horse Academy & Infirmary,
Adjoining the Public Square. Market Street.
T. SWANN

RETURNS his sincere thanks to those gentlemen by whom he has been employed, during his residence in this City, and flatters himself that the success of his efforts, in the numerous, obstinate and dangerous diseases in Horses, in which he has been consulted, together with his moderate charges, will secure their future favors and recommendation.

He now begs leave to inform them and the public at large that his spacious and commodious premises, erected for the purposes above described are open for the reception of pupils of either sex, who wish to be instructed in the Art of Riding, and the right method of governing their horses, so as to ride them with ease elegance, and safety—their horses will be carefully and expeditiously broke, for every purpose, and made obedient to he will of the riders; the natural powers which are shut up in them, will be unfolded by art, calling forth uniformity of motion, and giving to that noble animal all those beauties of action which providence has so bountifully bestowed on them.

Also, at his hospital, every disorder to which the horse is liable will be treated according to the rules of art, confirmed by long and repeated experience.

The utility of the above institution has never been questioned, that it has long been wanted in this city, every gentleman's stud will manifest, and T. SWANN as the first establisher of the veterenary art, solicits and relies upon the support of that public (which he is ever anxious in serving) to enable him to bring it to perfection. The idea of a subscription for that purpose has been hinted by several gentleman, who wish to promote the institution—the amount of each subscription to be returned by services in any of the departments he professes, agreeable to the rate of charges stated in his hand bill. Such subscription is now open, and the signatures of many respectable gentlemen already obtained. He therefore informs his friends and such Ladies and gentlemen to whom he has not the honor of being known, that he shall in a few days take the liberty of waiting upon them and soliciting their support and protection.

N. B. Horses are properly prepared for those Ladies and Gentlemen who wish to be instructed.
Nov. 5. tth&f.

Advertisement.

To be sold at private sale,

A LIKELY strong bay HORSE, 5 years old, fit for the saddle. Also, a likely full blooded MARE, 4 years old, runs well, and is now fit for the path—hey are lately from Virginia, and may be seen at the stables of James M'Cawley, No. 45 in Cherry alley. Any person desirous to buy either or both, must apply to the owner, at Mr. Valley's corner of Cherry-alley and Fourth-street.
May 22. 3t

Lancaster, Harrisburgh, Carlisle, Shippensburg and Sunbury STAGES.

THE public are requested to take notice, that the partnership which has for some time subsisted between Mathias Slough of Lancaster, and William Geer, is now dissolved: but, not as M. Slough insinuates to the public without just cause; as will more fully appear by a letter on the subject from M. Slough to W. Geer, dated the 29th December last. a recital of which is not now deemed necessary. Any gentleman who wishes to be more circumstantially informed of the merits of this business, by applying to W. Geer may have the perusal of M. Slough's letter, and then can be at full liberty to determine whether or not W. Geer is not perfectly justifiable in attaching himself to any other person in the prosecution of the Stage conveyance from Philadelphia to Shippensburg, or any other place.

Now from the liberal and generous support the public were pleased to confer on the first effort in this business, William Geer, in conjunction with Messrs. Reily, Weed and Witmer, is determined to prosecute and carry it on, with every care, attention and dispatch that a zeal to oblige the public can possibly exert.

The above company, who are amply provided with carriages, horses, and every appurtenance to render the passage safe and commodious, inform those who wish to patronize and encourage the undertaking, that they can take their seats at George Weed's, the sign of the White Horse, Market Street, Philadelphia, on every Monday and Friday, to proceed to Lancaster, Harrisburg, Carlisle and Shippensburg. The fare as hitherto established.

For the further accommodation of the public, a Stage will start every Wednesday from the house of Samuel Elder, in Harrisburg, arrive at Sunbury in Northumberland county, every Thursday, and return from thence and arrive at Harrisburg every Saturday, so that passengers destined for Lancaster or Philadelphia, may proceed on Mondays.

WILLIAM GEER.

Lancaster, Jan. 27, 1797.

N. B. This Line of Stages starts from the house of William Ferree, in Lancaster, on every Tuesday and Saturday morning at 6 o'clock, proceeding to the westward; and from the house of Mr. Samuel Elder in Harrisburg every Wednesday morning, on the same evening arrives at Patrick Cochran's in Shippensburg, and returns from thence on every Thursday: performing the same routine daily as in its tour from Philadelphia. mwf

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GOLD AND SILVER
Bullion.

THE highest price in ready money will be given for gold or silver bullion, old gold or silver, or gold dust, at No. 29, North Seventh-street.
April 20 2aw6w

A FEW BOXES OF
Bologna Sausages,

Of a superior quality, to be Sold at No. 199, South Front-Street.
April 20, eotf

THE holders of Robert Morris and John Nicholson's notes and acceptances, deposited as collateral securities for the engagements of Edward Fox and James Greenleaf, are requested to

TAKE NOTICE

That the subscribers, at the request and by the authority of the holders of near nine tenths of the amount of the paper above alluded to, have received from George Simpson, Esq an assignment of the trust under which the said notes and acceptances are secured, together with all the deeds and obligations thereunto attached—therefore any application for sale of any part of said property is to be made to

THOMAS W. FRANCIS,
HENRY PRATT,
JOHN MILLER, jun.
JOHN ASHLEY,
JACOB BAKER.

March 2. m&th f

Notice.

April 3d. 1797.

THE Managers of the Canal Lottery, No. II, announce to the public, that the drawing will positively commence on the twenty-ninth of May next. Tickets to be had of either of the managers, and at the Canal Office.

WM. MOORE SMITH, Sec'y.
April 3 mth, 129thM

A New Work.

PROPOSALS

For printing and publishing, by subscription, The

History of Pennsylvania,

IN North-America, from the original institution and settlement of that province, under the first proprietor and governor, WILLIAM PENN, in 1681, 'till after the year 1742; with

AN INTRODUCTION.

Respecting the Life of W. PENN,

Prior to the grant of that Province, and the religious Society of the people called Quakers; with the FIRST RISE of the NEIGHBORING COLONIES, more particularly of WEST-NEW-JERSEY, and the Settlement of the DUTCH and SWEDES on DELAWARE.

To which is added,

A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE SAID PROVINCE.

And of the general state, in which it flourished, prineipally between the years 1760 and 1770. The whole including a variety of things, useful and interesting to be known, respecting that country in early time, &c. With an appendix.

Written principally between the years 1776 and 1780,

By ROBERT PROUD.

"Pulchrum est benefacere reipublicæ, etiam benedicere haud absurdum est, vel pace vel bello clarum fieri licet."
Sal. Catalin.

"Sed cum plerique arbitrentur res bellicas majores esse quam urbanas, minuenda est hæc opinio."
Cic. Off.

(Entered according to law.)

"WILLIAM PENN, the great legislator of the Quakers, (in Pennsylvania) had the success of a conqueror, in establishing and defending his colony, among savage tribes, without ever drawing the sword; the goodness of the most benevolent rulers, in treating his subjects as his own children; and the tenderness of an universal father, who opened his arms to all mankind without distinction of sect or party. In his Republic it was not his religious creed, but personal merit, that entitled every member of society to the protection and emolument of the State."

Essay on Toleration, by Arthur O'Leary.

CONDITIONS.

I. This work will be printed in two octavo volumes, neatly bound and lettered, both in sheep and calf, for the choice of the subscribers; on paper similar to that of the conditions, *as published in the Subscription papers.*

II. The head of William Penn, handsomely engraved, will be prefixed to the first, and a map or sketch of Pennsylvania, and the parts adjacent, to the second volume.

III. The price to subscribers will be four dollars and an half in sheep, and five dollars in calf;—one dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, two dollars on the delivery of the first volume, and the remainder on the delivery of the second.

IV. When one thousand copies are subscribed for, the work will be put to press and finished with all convenient expedition.

Subscriptions will be received by Zachariah Poulson, jun. Printer, No. 80, Chesnut-street, and at the Philadelphia Library in Fifth-street; by Isaac Collins, Printer, and Joseph James, Merchant, New-York; by John P. Pleasants and George W. Field, Merchants, Baltimore; and by other persons both in town and country.
February 18. tu&f

To be sold or let,

And immediate possession given,

A genteel two story Brick House;

SITUATE on the upper end of Broad-street, in the city of Burlington, with four rooms and an entry on each floor, good cellars under the whole, a pump in the yard, a garden and court yard, containing nearly half an acre under good fence, with a stable adjoining the yard. The whole property is in good order.

For terms apply to the subscriber in Burlington, who will give a credit for a considerable part of the purchase money if good security is given.

William Coxe, jun.
May 17. 2awtf

William Haydon,

Drawing Master, from London;

WHERE he studied several years under one of the most eminent masters in that science. He attends young ladies and gentlemen at their respective houses. His terms are six dollars per month for attendance three times per week; likewise all kind of ornamental painting, fruit, flowers, &c. taught on the above terms.

A line directed to W. Haydon, No. 26, Pear street, will be immediately attended to.

W. H. flatters himself his terms will be particularly advantageous, where there are several pupils in the same family; as he makes no alteration in his terms if there are two or three to teach in one family.
May 9.

This Day is Published,

BY Messr. Dobson, Carey, Campbell, Rice, and the other Booksellers,
price One Dollar and twenty-five cents,
Elegantly printed on Wove paper, and Hot-pressed,
By John Thompson,
A COMPARATIVE VIEW OF
The Constitutions

Of the several States with each other, and with that of the United States: exhibiting in Tables, the prominent features of each Constitution, and classing together their most important provisions, under the several heads of administration; with Notes and Observations.

By WILLIAM SMITH,
Of South-Carolina,
L. L. D. and member of the Congress of the United States.

Dedicated to the People of the United States.

N. B. A few Copies printed on an inferior paper, at 3-4ths of a dollar.
February 6 mwf

Imported in the ship Pigou,
And for sale by John Morton, No. 116, South Front-street,

Hyson
Hyson Skin
Young Hyson } TEAS
Imperial

April 20. eotf

To be Sold,

The time of a Negro Man,

WHO has about six years and an half to serve. He is honest and sober, a tolerable waiter, and understands driving a carriage.

For terms apply at No. 113, South Third Street.
May 25. eod6t.

All persons who have any demands

Against the estate of John Finlay, deceased, are requested to exhibit their accounts properly attested on or before the 20th of May next—and those who are indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to either of the Subscribers.

ROBERT HENDERSON, } *Administrators*
JOHN M'CARA, }
April 26.

Translations.

MEMORIALS, advertisements, epistolary, and other writings in French and English, undertaken by Samuel Chandler, A. M. translator of Le Moniteur, L'Observateur, Les Quatre Fils Aymons, L'Heroine Americain, and many other French authors.

S. C. has been in the habit of compiling for the most approved publications, & occasionally attending where the hurry of business may require his immediate attendance.

Encouraged and assisted by gentlemen of abilities, he proposes publishing by subscription, a work in French and English, by the title of *The American Spectator.* The prospectus may be seen at his lodgings, No. 67, *Arch-street.*
April 27. †

Benjamin & Jacob Johnson,
No. 147 Market Street, Philadelphia,

HAVE just received by the Connecticut and other late arrivals from Liverpool, a general assortment of well chosen

DRY GOODS,

For the ensuing Season, for sale on the lowest terms for cash or the common credit.

A large collection of Books at their usually moderate prices.
4th month, 25th, 1797. tw&f4

To be sold at Public Vendue,

To the highest bidder, at the house of Mr. William Evans, the sign of the Indian Queen, in the city of Baltimore, on the 25th day of October next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

About seven thousand acres of land, the property of William Bell, of Philadelphia, lying between Reister's-town and Westminster, commonly called Little Winchester, (the turnpike road runs through a considerable part of these lands) the tract begins about 17 miles from Baltimore, within a few hundred yards of said Reister's-town, and extends to the distance of about twenty-three miles from Baltimore, and lies on the main falls of Patapsico river, from three to four miles thereon. Will be sold in tracts of one hundred and fifty to three hundred acre. There is a large proportion of meadow and wood land on each tract, some of them highly improved, with excellent buildings and fine grass.

ALSO,

A tract of seven hundred acres of land, called Clover Farms, within five miles of Bladensburg, esteemed very good for Grass. Richard Ponsonby, of Bladensburgh, will shew this land to any person inclined to purchase.

ALSO,

A tract of land of about three hundred and thirty acres, within about two miles and a half of the President's house in the Federal City. It is nearly all wood land, and a fine high prospect, from which may be seen the city of Washington, Bladensburgh, Alexandria and a part of George-town, and many miles down the Potomac river. Mr. Richard Ponsonby, of Bladensburg, will also shew this land.

A liberal credit will be given for the greatest part of the purchase money. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.
May 8 w3m

Georgetown Bridge Company.

Extract of an act passed by the Legislature of the state of Maryland on the 29th December, 1791, entitled, "An act for erecting a bridge over Potowmac river.

"*And be it enacted*, that the said directors or any two of them shall and may require any sum or sums of money in equal proportion from each and every proprietor, as may from time to time be necessary for carrying on the building of said bridge; and after giving three months public notice, it shall and may be lawful for the directors to sue for and recover in the name of the company such unpaid requisition, with all costs and charges incidental thereto, and legal interest thereon from the time the same should have been paid: And the neglect or refusal to pay any such requisition after public notice shall have been given at least for three months in all the newspapers herein before enumerated, shall have the effect to forfeit all preceding payments made on the share or shares so neglected or refused to be paid to the use and benefit of the company."

The above extract is published for the information of such of the stockholders as have not complied with the requisitions heretofore made—they are as follow: On the 1st November, 1795, 20 dollars, on the 10th May, 1796, 40 dollars; an the 20th July, 1796, 40 dollars; on the 1st September, 1796, 40 dollars, and on the 1st November, 1796, 60 dollars. Caution is now given that after the expiration of the time limited for the continuance of this advertisement (three months) the law will be carried into rigid and complete effect against all delinquents.

By order of the Directors,
WALTER SMITH, Treasurer.
Georgetown, May 1, 1797. 1aw3m

Lottery and Broker's Office,

No. 64, South Second-street.

TICKETS in the Canal Lottery, No. 2, for sale—This Lottery will positively commence drawing the 29th day of May next—Check books for registering and examination in this, the City of Washington, No. 2, and Paterson Lotteries, now drawing, are kept—also information where Tickets in Washington, No. 2, and Patterson may be had—Tickets in the Schuylkill Bridge Lottery for sale at ten dollars each, and as soon as issued, Tickets in all the other Lotteries authorized by the Legislature of this state will be for sale.

The subscriber solicits the application of the public and his friends who wish to sell bank stock, certificates, bills of exchange or notes, houses, land, &c. or to obtain money on deposit of property.

WILLIAM BLACKBURN.
April 8. 2aw

TEAS.

A FEW chests of Imperial, Hyson Skin and Souchong Teas of a superior quality for sale at the store of the subscriber, the north-west corner of Market and Third-streets.

Patent Shot.

ALSO,

A large CELLAR to be let at a very low rent. Enquire as above of RICHARD WISTAR.
April 29. stu&th1m

For Sale,

That well known place, called VANDEGRIFT'S FERRY,

ON Neshaminy creek, 18 miles from Philadelphia, on the New York post road, containing 74 acres and 94 perches. Upon the premises are a large two story stone house occupied as a tavern, and a good one story stone kitchen, a large frame stable with a good threshing floor, and some out buildings—also a well of good water, and an excellent ice House. On this place is a most elegant situation for a gentleman's seat, commanding a view of the Neshaminy to its junction with the Delaware, and thence across to the Jersey shore. It has the privilege of one half the toll received from the bridge.

For terms apply to the Subscriber,
MORDECAI LEWIS.
May 24. 3tawtf.

TO BE SOLD,

And possession given immediately,

A Lot of Land;

SITUATED in Mount-Holly, in the county of Burlington, in New-Jersey, lately occupied by Francis Bullus, Esquire, upon which are an excellent brick house, two stories high, with four convenient rooms on each floor, also a good stable, carriage house and other buildings. The situation is valuable for business of any kind, and at least equal to any other in the town.

The terms of payment will be made easy to the purchaser. Apply to William Rossell, Esquire, John Perry, or Richard Coxe, merchants, in Mount-Holly, or to the Subscriber, in the city of Burlington.

JOSEPH M'ILVAINE.
Burlington, 27th April May 5—§3w

Chocolate and Mustard

Manufactured as usual,
Ginger and Pepper ground
Shelled or Pearl Barley
Philadelphia Porter, Beer, Ale and Cyder
London Porter
Taunton and Burton Ale
Red Port and other Wines, either bottled, or by the pipe, quarter-cask or gallon—suitable for exportation or home consumption—

For Sale by
John Haworth.
No. 98 south Front street.
May 18 th4w

City of Washington.

SCHEME
Of the Lottery, No. II,
For the Improvement of the Federal City.

A magnificent dwelling-house		20,000	dollars,
& cash		30,000, are	50,000
1 ditto	15,000 & cash	25,000	40,000
1 ditto	15,000 & cash	15,000	30,000
1 ditto	10,000 & cash	10,000	20,000
1 ditto	5,000 & cash	5,000	10,000
1 ditto	5,000 & cash	5,000	10,000
1 cash prize of			10,000
2 do.	5,000 each, are	-	10,000
10 do.	1,000	- -	10,000
20 do.	500	- -	10,000
00 do.	100	- -	10,000
200 do.	50	- -	10,000
400 do.	25	- -	10,000
1,000 do.	20	- -	20,000
15,000 do.	10	- -	130,000
16,739 Prizes.			
33,261 Blanks.			
50,000 Tickets, at Eight Dollars,			400,000

N. B. To favour those who may take a quantity of Tickets, the prize of 40,000 dollars will be the LAST drawn ticket, and the 30,000 the LAST but ONE:

And approved notes, securing payment in either money or prizes, in ten days after drawing, will be received for any number not less than 30 tickets.

This Lottery will afford an elegant specimen of the private buildings to be erected in the City of Washington—Two beautiful designs are already selected for the entire fronts on two of the public squares; from these drawings it is proposed to erect two centre and four corner buildings as soon as possible after this lottery is sold, and to convey them, when complete, to the fortunate adventurers, in the manner described in the scheme for the Hotel Lottery. A nett deduction of five per cent. will be made to defray the necessary expenses of printing, &c. and the surplus will be made a part of the fund intended for the National University, to be erected within the city of Washington.

The real securities given for the payment of the Prizes, are held by the President and two Directors of the Bank of Columbia, and are valued at more than half the amount of the lottery.

SAMUEL BLODGET.

§, Tickets may be had at the Bank of Columbia; of James West & Co. Baltimore; of Peter Gilman, Boston; of John H. [illegible]ins, Richmond; and of Richard Wells, Cooper's Ferry.
mwf

For Sale,

At the Office of the Gazette of the United States, No. 119, Chesnut-street,

The last Report of the late Secretary of the Treasury; being a brief history of the state of financial concerns of the United States.

The Proceedings of the Executive of the United States respecting the western insurrection: Containing many facts and circumstances no where else to be found. 50 cents.

The Letter of Mr. Pickering to our minister in France. 37 1-2 cents.

An Account of the Receipts and Expenditures of the United States for the year 1795.

A few copies of the volume for 1794 may be had to complete setts.

D'Ivernois' account of the Revolution in Geneva. 12 1-2 cents.
April 3. §

Mr. Pickering's Letter to Gen. Pinckney.

A few copies of the above interesting paper, may be had at the office of the Gazette of the United States.
May 13 §

TO BE SOLD,

A valuable three story Brick House;

SITUATE in Lodge alley, next to the bank of Pennsylvania, the lot on which it stands, together with the vacant lot adjoining, which extends to Goforth-street. The house is about 50 feet in front on Lodge alley, and about 42 feet in depth, the adjoining lot is about 96 feet front on Lodge alley, and 42 feet on Goforth-street, being a street which leads from Chesnut-street and Carter's alley into Dock-street at the horse market. The house consists of ten lodging rooms, with six fire places, two dining rooms, one of them forty feet in length, the other about thirty-four feet, each containing two fire places, two parlours and a large kitchen, with extensive cellars under, and garrets over the whole, a privilege of a vacant lot of ground to the eastward between this house and the bank, a pump of excellent water in the yard, a handsome piazza fronting the vacant lot, and a frame stable and dwelling house on Goforth-street. The premises now rent for £.318 per annum. To be sold clear of all incumbrances.

For terms apply to *John Clement Stocker.*
April 20 3awtf

Maurice Moynihan,

No. 81, North Second street,

A few doors above Arch-street,

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has for wholesale or retail, on the lowest terms, a general assortment of Queen's Ware, gilt and cut tumblers, plain and flowered quart, pint, half pint, gill and half gill do. exact measures, decanters and wine glasses; gallon, half gallon, quart and pint bowls, and china in sets and separate; pocket bottles: Schuylkill and Jersey country quart and half gallon bottles; Dry Goods, &c. &c.

N. B. Crates put up with care at the shortest notice.
May 11. dtf

Delaware and Schuylkill Canal Company,
May 1st, 1797.

THE STOCKHOLDERS

WHO are in arrears for any sums due on their respective shares, are requested to pay the same.

WILLIAM GOVETT, Treasurer.
10 m4w

To be sold at private sale,

A TWO story dwelling house and lot of ground in the city of Burlington, state of New-Jersey, in a healthy and pleasant situation. The house is of brick, containing four good sized rooms, with a convenient kitchen and cellar. The lot, on which is a stable, &c. contains about an acre of land of the best quality, with a front sufficient to admit two or three large houses, independent of that part at present occupied by the house.

For further particulars enquire of Joseph M'Ilvaine, Esq. in Burlington, or Joseph Reed, No. 214, High-street, Philadelphia.
May 12. eo2w

This Day is published,

By THOMAS DOBSON,
At the STONE HOUSE, No. 41 south Second-street,
Price 37 1-2 cents,

Two Lectures on Combustion.

SUPPLEMENTARY to a course of Lectures on CHEMISTRY; containing an Examination of Dr. Priestley's Considerations on the Doctrine of Phlogiston, and the accomposition of Water,

By *JOHN MACLEAN,*
Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in the College of New-Jersey.
May 22 mwf3p

Venereal Complaints,

PUNCTUALLY attended to in every stage of that disease, without the use of mercury or restraint of diet, in any case recent and simple. on application at No. 113, Chesnut-street, opposite the United States bank, or at No. 170, South Water-street, between Spruce and Pine-streets, where he has opened an office for the better accommodation of his patients.

But in Lues Venerea confirmed, Doctor Morgan pledges himself, that no system of cure (however specious) can be effectual without mercury, and that all the known rules of practice for these two centuries past, and united experience affirms, that any substitute for it is but nugatory, and any mode of practice to the contrary must be futile and deceptious.

Nevertheless, he undertakes, however complicated the case, to effect a cure without inconvenience or injury to the patient's constitution, and in time not generally experienced or expected.

N B. Regular attendance at the office in Water-street, from the hour of nine o'clock in the morning until one, and from three o'clock in the evening until seven; but any other time at his dwelling house, in Chesnut-street.
May 16. dtf

Pennsylvania Population Company.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Shareholders, that a further assessment of fifteen dollars is levied on each share, payable in the following instalments—viz.

One quarter immediately.
One quarter on the 1st of June.
One quarter on the 1st September.
One quarter on the 1st Dec. next.

Which they are requested to pay to the Treasurer of the Company at the Company's Office, No. 53 north Fourth street, agreeably to the times above mentioned; and they are further informed that on their neglecting to pay the same as above directed, the several forfeitures directed by the Constitution, will be exacted

By order of the Board,
SOL. MARACHE,
Treasurer.
May 15 §1m

Gold and Silver Watches,

OF an excellent quality, and neat fashionable Gold Chains, Seals and Keys, Eight Day Clocks and Time Pieces, fashionable Steel and Gilt Chains, &c. &c. for Sale by

JOHN J. PARRY,
Clock and Watchmaker, No. 38. S. 2d street.
☞ Clocks and Watches of all kinds carefully repaired.
May 19. tucf. & sa. 3w

For Sale,

At this Office,
No. 119 Chesnut-street,
A few copies of a late Report of a Committee of the Senate, on the subject of the
GEORGIA LANDS.
March 13 §

Caution.

THE Public are hereby forewarned against trusting the step-daughter of the Subscriber, and her mother, his second wife. Repeated misconduct compels him to forbid any person to give them credit on his account, as he will pay no debts of their contracting after this date.

LUNO BROWN.
Philadelphia, May 16, 1797 18—¶th3t